PREHISTORIC ART

VOLUME XV
NUMBER ONE

ARCHAEOLOGY "80"

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc.

PREHISTORIC ART - ARCHAEOLOGY "80" regretfully announces the passing of a past president and editor of *REDSKIN,* Gray LaDassor, March, 1980.

COVER PHOTO

In 1905, Harold F. Hugmeyer, a boy of 8, picked up this Glacial Kame gorget while following a horse drawn drag plow. The gorget was found on the family farm west of Bear Lake in Manistee County, Michigan. Several Glacial Kame burials have been excavated in that area. Harold is now eighty-four years old and has treasured this fine relic for seventy-six years. The actual size of this gorget is 5½ inches edge to edge across the holes and 5 inches bottom corner to corner. This dimension makes it one of the largest gorgets known. It was fashioned from banded slate which has aged brown with white and yellow blotches. Roots from a tree or plant have left their imprint as iron deposits across both surfaces. Its large size is complimented by its thinness (⅛ inch) and its delicate workmanship. Each corner thins to an almost knife sharp edge. The holes were drilled two-thirds of the way from one side and one-third of the way from the other side with small openings. In September of 1979 the Grand Rapids Press ran a photo of Mr. Hugmeyer and his relic and reported the remarkable seventy-six year history.

Collection of Harold F. Hugmeyer
Grand Rapids, Michigan

CENTER PAGES

Pages 20 and 21 — Two large and rare Ohio flintridge Adena spears.

Collection of Earl Townsend
Indianapolis, Indiana

NUMBER ONE

PREHISTORIC ART - ARCHAEOLOGY "80"

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
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FOUNDED IN 1964

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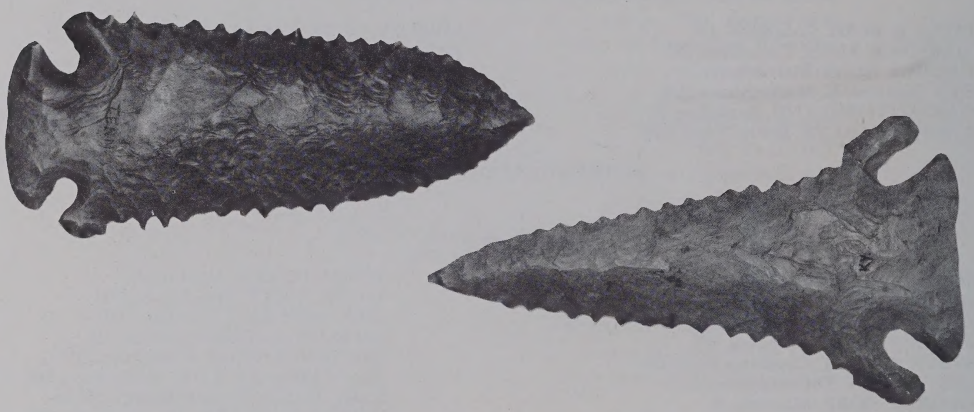
FROM YOUR PRESIDENT

With the "eighties" before us, the officers of the Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc. felt some positive changes were in order. Our journal's new name, PREHISTORIC ART - ARCHAEOLOGY '80', begins this decade with the nomenclature that justly represents the contents we will be publishing for your enjoyment. As your new president, I pledge the highest standard of professionalism possible. I have personally committed myself to strive for unity among all the collector and archaeological societies. We will bury the hatchet, so to speak, and promote fellowship among all persons interested in artifacts of America's prehistoric past. I ask for every member's help and support in three major areas. One, support your society; two, promote collector fellowship toward all interested parties; and three, oppress the manufacture, sale and misrepresentation of fraudulent relics. Please call or write me at any time with suggestions or constructive criticism.

Thank you
ART GERBER



FROM YOUR EDITOR

Our new look for the "eighties" also includes changes in the editorial format. Associate editors of the past now become contributing editors with their names listed behind their article title in the content section. Our goal is to maintain the highest standard of written and pictorial material. Your active participation through writing articles and sending us photos of your quality material will help keep our standards high. You will receive only three issues of PREHISTORIC ART - ARCHAEOLOGY '80' for your 1980 dues. They will be this regular issue, Volume II of "Prehistoric Classics" and end the year with our specialized issue on dovetails. The quality and content of these three issues will cost us more than four regular issues and we feel that you, our readers, will deem them much more valuable. We would like a logo or design, that represents our society. This design will be used on our back cover and could be made into a cloth logo that could be worn on jackets or hats. We open this to you for ideas. Design something and send it to us. Maybe yours will be the one we use or maybe we will compose one from all the ideas. As editor, I welcome all suggestions. This is your society so help me keep its high standards.

Thank you
JOHN BALDWIN

Five large fine Thebes points from Illinois and Missouri. To find points of this size undamaged today is almost impossible. These large beauties were probably used as knives and had to be cherished for their size.

Collection of Bob Onken
Manito, Illinois

FLUTED POINTS
Collection of Earl Townsend
Indianapolis, Indiana

PORPHYRY POPEYE BIRDSTONE

John Baldwin — West Olive, Michigan

In the book "Birdstones of the North American Indian" by Earl Townsend, under Ohio Birdstones, page 580, plate 238, pictured as figure B, Mr. Townsend lists this information:

> Ohio porphyry button pop-eyed birdstones with prominent ridges on bases, undercut jaws, and turned-up, snubbed beaks and oval upswung tails.
>
> B - Sandusky County. Gray porphyry with light green and tan phenocrysts. The tail was broken off and the stub smoothed down by the aborigines. The rounded button-type pop eyes are at the end of rather long stalks which present a biconical profile. The beak is pointed upward as on Fig. A. The ridges expand at their bottoms as do those on the Ohio specimens at Plate 237. Found near Elmore or Woodville. Illustrated in Vietzen's *Ancient Ohioans and Their Neighbors*, p. 199, Fig. 72.
>
> Dr. Gordon F. Meuser Collection, Columbus, Ohio

This birdstone then appeared in the Dr. Meuser Auction Catalogue as number 287 and sold at auction April 20, 1974. On March 22, 1975, at a Genuine Indian Relic Society meeting at Lake Monroe, Indiana, it received a certificate of authenticity number E 11.

On September 21, 1978, a long negotiated trade with Dr. Frank Thompson nested this bird at its current home in Michigan. Upon arrival it was given a light soap and water bath which removed a coating of surface dirt and changed the phenocrysts from green and tan to a brilliant yellow-green and the body became a deep green granite color. (I caution that over cleaning of any relic can damage the patina and extreme care should be executed during any cleaning process.)

The bottom view illustrates the long stalked eyes. An apparent reason for this is visible in each side view. Had the stalks been shortened the pupil-like yellow phenocrysts would have been removed. I project that about 1 inch of the tail is missing. The smoothing down of the broken areas again fortifies the theory of equal value to its original owners, whether perfect or re-animated. I wonder if its creators and original owners enjoyed this bird's unusual character as much as I do?

Porphyry birdstone — Sandusky County, Ohio. Information in article, facing page.

Collection of John Baldwin
West Olive, Michigan

GREAT SURFACE FIND OF THE 1970's WOODLAND TUBULAR PIPE (MEDICINE TUBE) FROM EASTERN TENNESSEE

Amon H. (Jack) Cruse

While vacationing in Eastern Tennessee, during October of 1978, I was talking with a friend of mine, Fayne Morgan, and mentioned that I was an Indian relic collector. He said that he had found a stone tube on a farm that he previously owned and was told that it was a medicine man's pipe. Fayne said he found it in July, 1974 when the cycle bar of his hay mower struck the object in what had been a high part of his field near the Holston River. The area was dozed smooth the year before. He described the pipe as being about twelve inches long, small in the middle and with a ring around it.

It was impossible at that time to see the pipe because Fayne had all his belongings in storage until he got a home built on the farm he now owned. Going to the site of the discovery was the next best thing to seeing it.

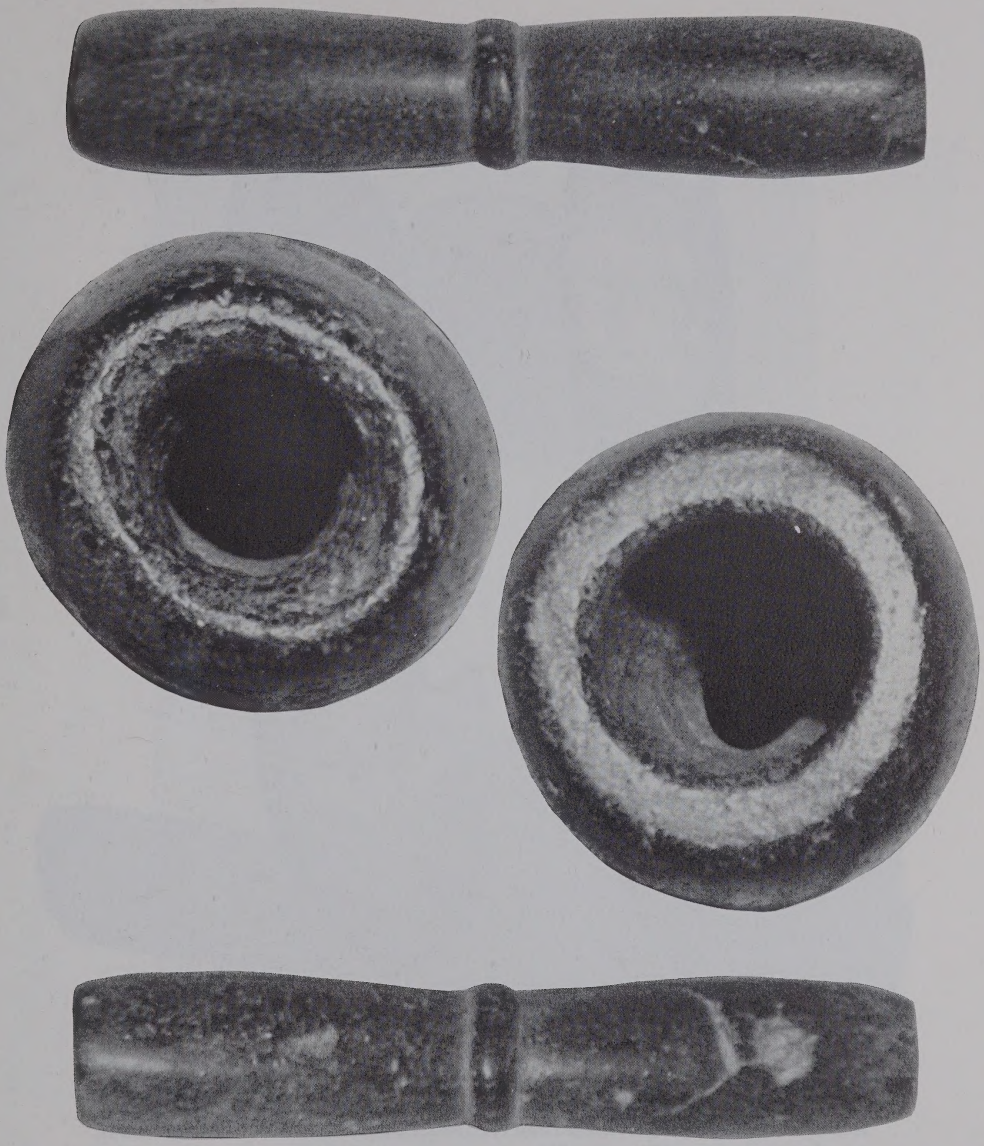
The site is located in a valley in Jefferson County, Tennessee on the Holston River, approximately one mile down from the Cherokee Lake Dam. Amature archaeologists dream about this kind of a valley. It is about one quarter mile wide with rolling hills on one side of the river and high limestone bluffs on the other side. I think that in prehistoric times the river must have been much larger, reaching from the rock bluffs to the hills. The soil just at the base of the hills was filled with at least 50 percent round, smooth river rock. A very loose, sandy loam filled the field from here to the river. The rock bluffs are 50 to 100 feet high with a fifteen to twenty foot bank. I sure would like to check those bluffs for caves and rock shelters. The river is shallow and very rocky in this area.

While at the site, I found a pitted fire stone and two stones used for polishing. From that day in October, I was more concerned about when Mr. Morgan got his home built than he was. After many phone calls and two trips to Tennessee, I purchased the pipe on July 4, 1979.

The pipe is made from green and brown steatite with mica flecks throughout and is polished to a high luster. It is biconical in outside shape with a raised band around the constricted center. Its weight is 4 pounds 9 ounces. It is 12½ inches long and has a 2 and 7/16-inch maximum diameter.

The opening in one end is round with a 1⅜-inch diameter. The other end is oval, measuring 1½ by 1⅛ inches.

This is one of the most perfect tubular pipes I have ever seen and I think the greatest surface find of the 1970's.



12½ inch long steatite tubular pipe. Jefferson County, Tennessee. Information in article, facing page.

Collection of Jack Cruse
Battle Creek, Michigan

Four classic point types made from gray flint from southern Indiana and northern Kentucky. Top, left to right, Subtype 3 Fluted Clovis, Benton County, Tennessee. 6⅞ inches long. Gray flint aged brown with cream and red blotches. Turkeytail from Fulton County, Ohio made from Harrison County flint. Size, 5⅛ inches. It has a perfect circle shaped brown and blue quartz center nodule. It was found in a cache of two. Bottom, left to right, Archaic corner notch from Fulton County, Kentucky, made of dark gray flint, aged a light gray to tan. This point is one of the finest made of this type. G.I.R.S. Authentication No. E45. Snyders point from Calhoun County, Michigan. It was made from Harrison County flint and has a colorful tan and blue quartz center core inclusion. G.I.R.S. Authentication No. D5.

Collection of John Baldwin
West Olive, Michigan

Two fine pipes excavated in southern Indiana. Top — a fine Hopewell curved base pipe made from Ohio pipestone. Bottom — a red catlinite pipe called the disc or sun disc type.

Collection of Mike and Terry Meade
Washington, Indiana

MODERN FLINT REPRODUCTIONS

THE ART OF FLINT KNAPPING

Revised edition by D. C. Waldorf - 1979

If you own or currently collect flint, this book is a must. I've read a lot of flint knapping journals and papers but this one takes you from the rock nodule to the finished projectile, step by step with written description, expert drawings and photographs. All the questions regarding why flint looks like it does when chipped, are answered. Not only do you understand it, but you get a feel for how it is physically done. I think I learned more new information about flint from this one booklet than anything else I've read.

The color cover (photo opposite page) of highly colorful flintridge reproductions are made by Mr. Waldorf. The back cover page illustrates in color, 12 heat treated, Crescent Hills flints from Missouri. These were also made by Mr. Waldorf. Many of the heat treated Crescent flint reproductions have been passed off as Ohio flintridge authentic points. During a phone conversation with Mr. Waldorf, I learned that several years ago, he made and sold 17 pink Crescent flint E notches. Friendship, Indiana, is one of the places he sells his creations. He told me that when he engraves the flints with his initials or a date, they don't sell. By the way, I've seen 4 of his pink E notches in Ohio collections represented as authentic. It seems that after being sold (currently around $50 each) they are cleaned of hangnails, aged and resold at a handsome profit.

Now you know why it is important to buy this book and become educated to what is happening in the fake flint world. Mr. Waldorf's work is good and I'm told there are several chippers that are better.

Reproductions in flint are already a bad problem. Many collectors are ultra suspicious and overly cautious of any flint not well-known or well-documented. The only answer is going to be through education. I thank Mr. Waldorf for having the courage to share his knowledge with us.

This very educational book can be ordered from D. C. Waldorf, P. O. Box 702, Branson, Missouri 65616 at $5.00 plus postage. It is highly recommended reading.

John Baldwin
Editor

THE BANKS LINKS' TURTLE PIPE

Steve Hart — Fountaintown, Indiana

Prehistoric man enjoyed a closeness with nature that most of us today neither know nor appreciate. He worshipped and idolized the many elements of nature that surrounded his activities. Most prehistoric assemblages in North America worshipped the sun and fire, and in their independent ways developed fetishes that portrayed entities they could better understand such as animals, birds, reptiles and humans. These idols represented natural beings held in high esteem, respect and honor. Many of the images they formed in stone portray the shapes of human figures, effigy pipes, effigy flints, birdstones and lizards. Today these effigy figures represent true prehistoric artforms to the many who study the early peoples and cultures of our land.

In 1889, a large brown turtle effigy pipe was discovered by Mr. Banks Links on his farm which bordered the beautiful Duck River in Humphreys County, Tennessee. This farm land, near the town of Hurricane Mills is approximately fifty miles west of Nashville. The large turtle pipe, shown on the following pages is representative of a reptile which apparently was highly revered by early peoples of western Tennessee, as numerous other "turtles" have been found in this region.

The discovery of the turtle pipe was only an indication of what was to be unearthed on the Links' farm. In December, 1894, a worker plowing in a field of Links', discovered many large and unusual stone implements; a grouping of forty-six ceremonial flints, today known as the Duck River Cache. Further investigation revealed the remains of an extensive stone box grave formed from limestone slabs indicative of the Duck River culture of the region. From this and adjacent areas were recovered many of the extremely long and well made flint ceremonials referred to as Dover flint, Duck River flint and Humphreys County flint.

William Seevers of St. Louis, reported in the Antiquarian Magazine, June, 1897 issue that in addition to the many flints found on the Links' farm in 1894, there were two stone human effigies, christened "Adam and Eve" by their finder. They are similar in design and shape to the type of effigies found by Moorehead at Etowah.

The prehistory of the people which had earlier inhabited the Links' farm and who fabricated the turtle effigy pipe and other material were of the Duck River culture from the Temple Mound II period, circa 1200 A.D. The Duck River culture in western Tennessee was contemporary with the Dallas culture of eastern Tennessee, the Ft. Ancient of the Ohio Valley, the Moundsville of Alabama, the Etowah of Georgia, the Fulton-Caddo of the lower Mississippi Valley and the Spiro of Oklahoma. The Duck River culture lived a predominantly Mississippian lifestyle with flat-topped temple mounds being the focal points of their local communities. These people are regarded to have developed flint knapping to its highest artform as can be seen from their exquisite working of the large Dover flints. Much of their flint work was fashioned into the effigies of turtles, human heads, discs, eagle claws, celts and the fine blades.

Mr. Links' turtle is composed of a light brown or tan sandstone with red or pinkish hues radiating from various portions of the top shell, frontal portions of the head and feet. The pipe is 7¼ inches wide, 9 inches long, 4 inches high and weighs approximately 7 pounds. The outer upper shell of the turtle is incised with many hexagon markings, defining a type of turtle with which the author is not acquainted.

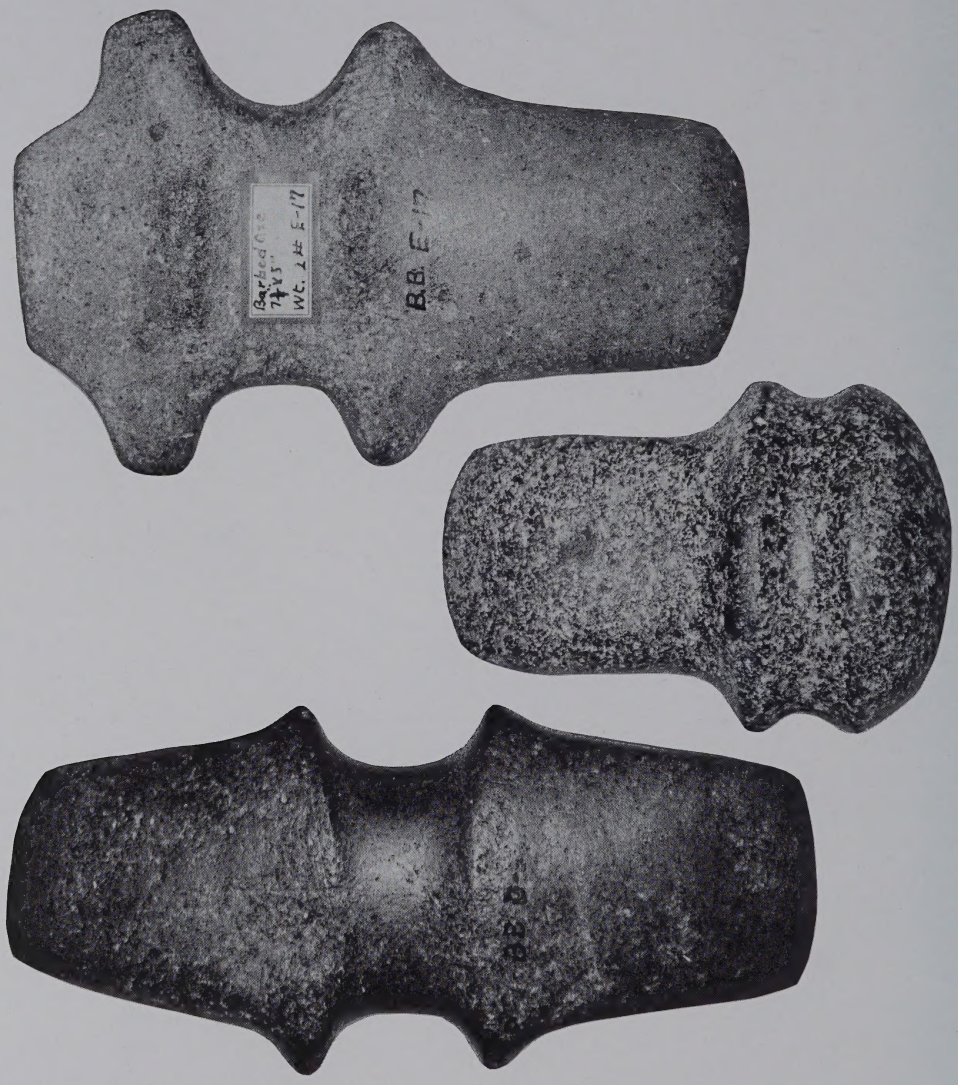
The eyes are represented by two small drilled indentations, the nose, likewise, by two closely spaced drillings. The beak and mouth of the reptile are well-fashioned as shown in the photographs. Age has taken its toll on the feet as they display a form of deterioration. The bowl and stem hole are two large connecting conical cavities. These appear to

have been drilled by using the sand and stick method via application of continuously diminishing diameter sticks or reeds in conjunction with sand abrasive which worked well in the relatively soft sandstone.

The Links' pipe has passed through several prominent collections in its relatively brief historic travels. It was originally collected from Mr. Links by William Seevers of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Seevers was instrumental in acquiring much of the Duck River flint which later became a part of the collection of the University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology. In 1921, the pipe journeyed from St. Louis to Springfield, Illinois where it was added to the immense assemblage of Edward Payne. In 1939, it traveled east as it was obtained by Dr. Leon Kramer of Columbus, Ohio. The pipe is pictured with Dr. Kramer in "WHO'S WHO #1" and "PREHISTORIC ART, 1953." In 1949, the turtle returned to Tennessee when it was obtained by Dr. T. Hugh Young of Nashville. The year 1958 found the turtle moving to Kentucky as it became a part of the Clemens Caldwell collection of Danville. The turtle crossed the Ohio River into Indiana in 1968 and joined the Prehistoric Pipe Rack of Gordon Hart of Bluffton. In 1973, the pipe was traded to Dr. Warren Baker of Michigan City, Indiana. The author had the good fortune of obtaining the pipe from the Dr. Baker estate in 1979.

The discovery of this fine pipe by Mr. Links more than ninety years ago has given us another work of prehistoric art with which to ponder, study, admire and preserve. The author is proud to briefly possess this bit of history knowing that it will be for only a relatively short fraction of this turtle's life, as it meaders through the ages.

Banks Links' Turtle Pipe, Humphreys County, Tennessee.
Collection of Steve Hart, Fountaintown, Indiana



Three rare full grooved axe types. Top to bottom — an eight barbed axe from Michigan. There are less than a dozen of these known. A fine Ohio type trophy axe called the Miami River type. Bottom — the finest authentic double bitted Michigan barbed axe originally collected by Don Boudeman of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Collection of Billy Bush
Columbus, Indiana

Three fine 3/4 groove axe types. Top to bottom — a small porphyry are highly polished and well made.

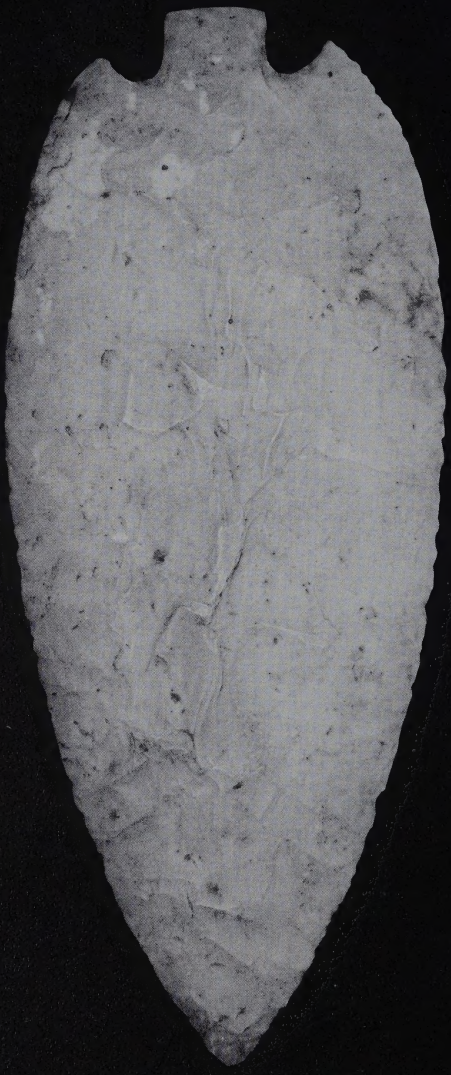
Collection of Marion Bush
Columbus, Indiana

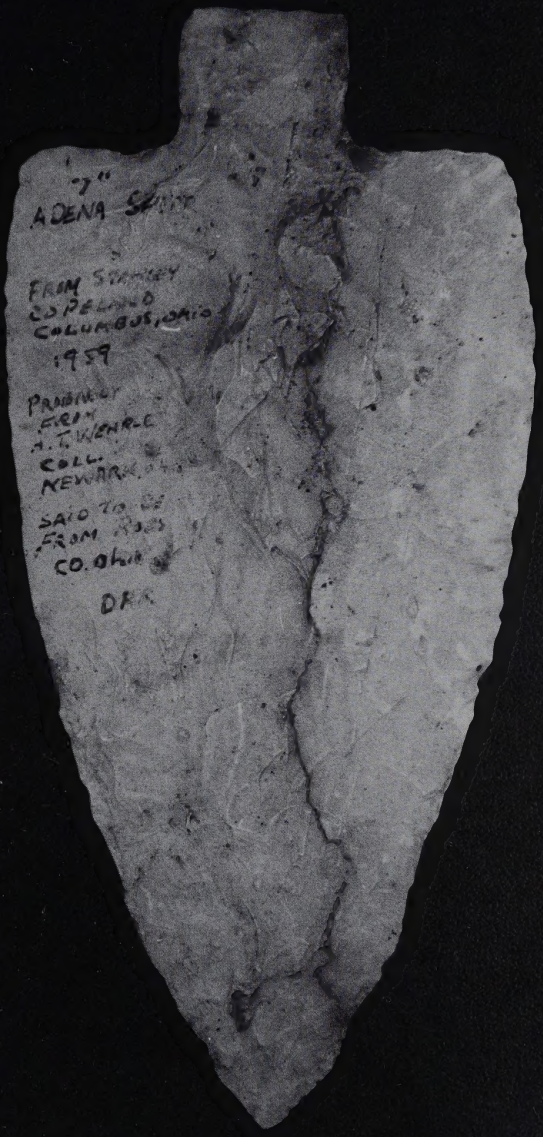
Center — a highly stylized 3/4 groove type made from a fine grained light and dark speckled granite.

Collection of Billy Bush
Columbus, Indiana

Bottom — a fine 3/4 grooved axe from Clinton County, Missouri.

Former Dr. Baker Collection




7"
ADENA
FROM STANLEY
COPELAND
COLUMBUS, OHIO
1959

CALUMETS AND THEIR PIPES

Gordon Hart — Bluffton, Indiana

In the second issue of the 1979 series of this journal, I authored a paper, "Trade Silver," of the historic period. The unexpected amount of favorable response and interest shown of this paper resulted in a request from the editorial staff for an article relating to the *Calumet* and their pipes of the historic period. This endeavor, in answer to the above request, is not intended as an overview of the subject but only as a reference to those examples retained in the collection of the author.

Originating in the early historic period and continuing on into the late nineteenth century the pipe having a long stem of elaborate decoration symbolized individual rituals and beliefs. Early writers who lived and worked with these native people, located at what is now known as "the plains area" and northeastern United States, termed these instruments as *Calumet*. The term was not intended as a nomenclature encompassing the complete smoking instrument but a term to describe the decorated shaft which was inserted into the pipe head.

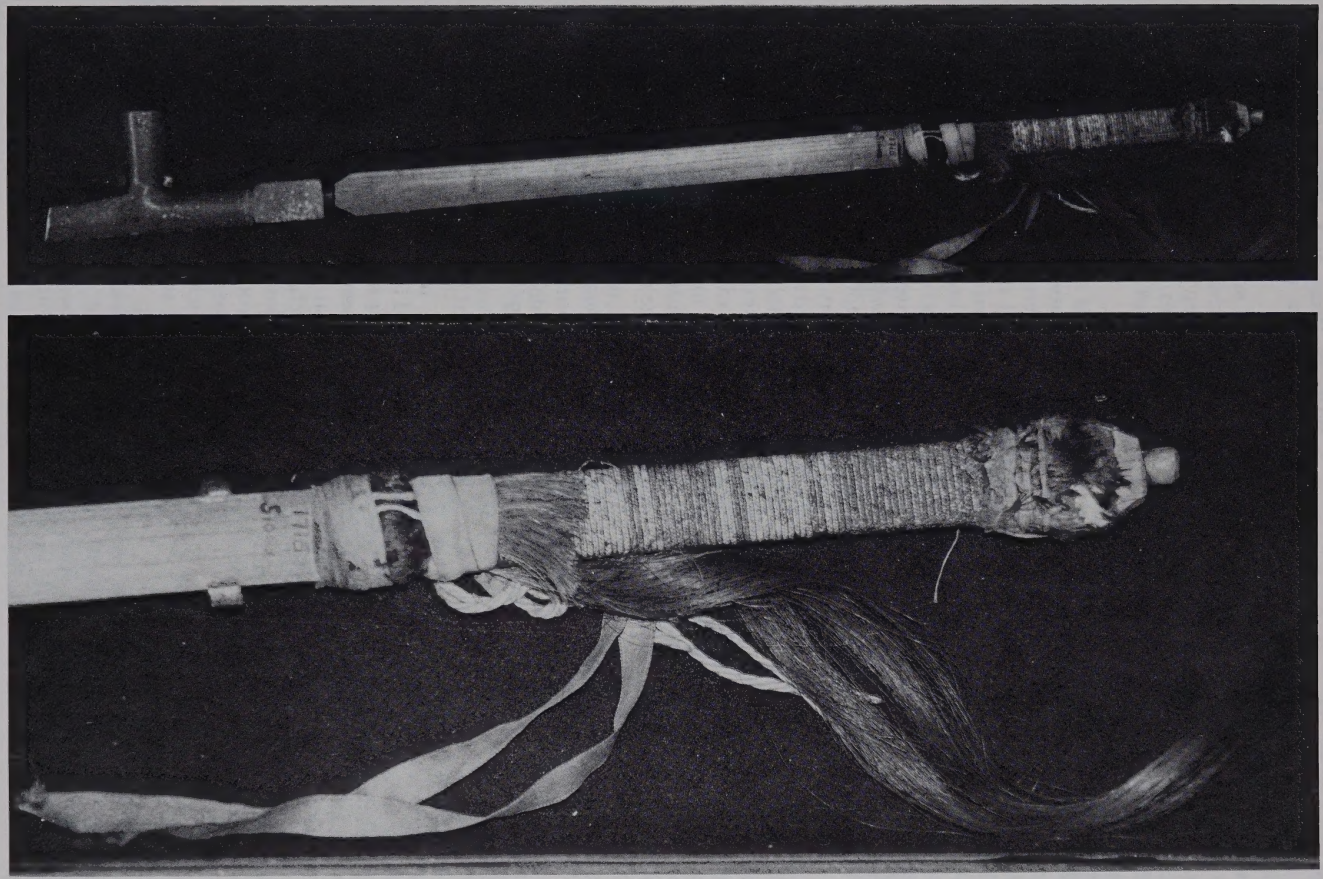
J. H. McCulloh, in 1829 wrote THE RESEARCHERS ON AMERICA and on page 144 stated the following:

> "The *Calumet* which is a Norman word signifying a reed, is a tobacco pipe whose stem is about four feet in length, sometimes round and at others flat. It is painted and adorned with hair, porcupine quills, tyed of various colors, and the most beautiful feathers that can be procured. The bowl of the pipe is most frequently red marble, though some tribes only admit of white stone, and if it be presented to them either of black or red color will have it whitened before they smoke it. It is considered a sacred consecrated object, and on this account is never suffered to touch the ground, being laid upon two forked sticks, stuck upright in the earth for that purpose."

Joseph Francois Lafitau, in the book, MOEURS DES SAVAGES AMERIQUAINS, 1724, described the meeting of Father Marquette, a Jesuit missionary with the native people as follows:

> "Marquette's report appears to be the first to describe the Pipe of Peace and accompanying ceremonies, which warrants quoting the following summary of his observations:
>
> 'It was the 25th of June the Indians, having recognized them as Europeans, sent four old men to speak with them. Two of them carried pipes to smoke tobacco in; they were highly ornamented and adorned with feathers of different sorts. They walked solemnly and raised their pipes toward the sun; they appeared to present it to him to smoke without, however, saying a word. They were quite slow in passing over the short distance from the village to them. Having reached them they stopped and looked at them with attention. The Father, reassured by this ceremony, spoke first to them and asked who they were; to which they answered they were Illinois, and to guarantee peace they presented their pipes to smoke; then they invited them to enter their village. One should not refuse the pipe unless he would be taken for an enemy, but it is enough to make out he is smoking. It is sufficient if one carries the calumet with him to show it, by which means he may walk in safety among enemies who, in the midst of fighting, will lower their arms to one who shows it. It was for this reason the Illinois gave this pipe as a safeguard among the nations through which they had to journey. There is a calumet for peace and one for war. They use them to end their differences, for strengthening alliances, and to communicate with strangers.

(Continued on page 24)



Figs. 1 & 2. Quilled stem of red and light blue. Duck head at each end with only a few feathers remaining. Red hair. Light blue ribbons, Length - 31 in., Height - 3½ in. Red catlinite pipe.

(Continued from page 22)

'It is made of red stone polished like marble, and pierced so that one end serves to receive the tobacco, and the other has a socket for a handle, which is a stick two feet long, as large as an ordinary cane, and pierced through the middle. It is ornamented with the head and neck of different birds of the most beautiful plumage, to which they add also large red, green, and other colored feathers'."

Father Louis Hennepin in writing, A NEW DISCOVERY OF A VAST COUNTRY IN AMERICA, published in London, 1698, described the Calumet of Peace of 1679 found among the Iroquese (sic) near Niagara as follows:

"It is nothing else but a large Tobacco-Pipe made of Red, Black or White Marble: The Head is finely polish'd, and the Quill, which is commonly two feet and a half long, is made of a pretty strong Reed or Cane, adorn'd with Feathers of all Colours, interlac'd with Locks of Women's Hair. They tie to it two Wings of the most curious Birds they find, which makes their *Calumet* not much unlike Mercury's Wand, or that Staff Ambassadors did formerly carry when they went to treat of Peace. They sheath that Reed into the neck of Birds they call Huars, (loons) which are as big as our Geese, and spotted with Black and White; or else of a sort of Ducks who make their Nests upon Trees, tho' Water be their ordinary Element, and whose Feathers are of many different Colours. However, every Nation adorns the *Calumet* as they think according to their own Genius and the Birds they have in their Country. I had certainly perish'd in my Voyage, had it not been for this *Calumet* or pipe."

M. L. Weems in 1836 wrote in, THE LIFE OF WILLIAM PENN, as follows:

"In 1682, when William Penn was negotiating his treaty with the Indians, a lighted *Calumet* was handed him, 'which was smoked out of by all, the great sachem first taking a whiff, then William Penn and subsequently the sachems, the warriors and squaws of every tribe.

'A second smoke closed the bargain for the purchase of the land; and 300 tobacco pipes, 100 hands of tobacco, 20 tobacco boxes, and 100 jew's-harps were a portion of the articles given in exchange'."

As references of the *Calumet* are researched one finds the most often mentioned material for the pipe being that of a red stone, and much is stated of red marble through the 1600-period writings. This we can attribute to early lack of knowledge of the red material from southwestern Minnesota which we today know as catlinite. A very high percentage of the early *Calumets* existing today (which were made before recorded history) are of catlinite. A very similarly related material which is referred to as being the same is found in Barron County, Wisconsin. The Wisconsin catlinite is more of a reddish brown than that of Minnesota catlinite. Ohio pipestone is very similar in makeup except for ferric and manganous oxides which influence the color through a range of gray to dark pink.

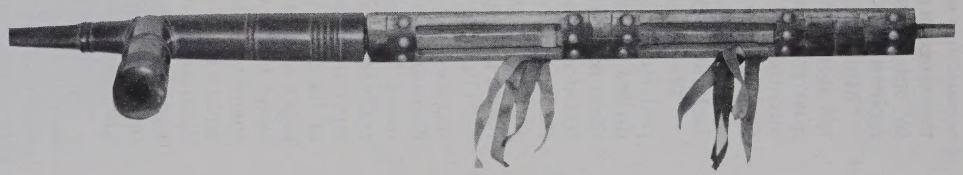
George A. West, noted author and Milwaukee attorney, in 1895, visited near the town of Pipestone in southwestern Minnesota. While there, he recorded his findings which were published in 1935 by the Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee. From these notes and printed material the following is a quote:

"In 1895, the author visited these quarries, and found the deposit located on a broad prarie. The stratum of pipe-stone lies between massive layers of quartzite that have to be removed in order to reach the catlinite. This was originally done by the use of stone mauls and wooden levers. The layer of pipestone varies from six to twenty inches in thickness, but the beautiful, fine-grained stone, most desirable for pipe-making, runs from two to four inches in thickness.

"A line of ancient pits, originally from ten to twenty feet deep, extend for about a mile along a low ridge. A recent visit to the quarry disclosed the fact that

(Continued on page 26)

Figs. 3, 4 & 5. Cut out stem. Red, blue and yellow ribbons. Red catlinite pipe. Length - 24 in. Height - 4½ in.



(Continued from page 24)

these ancient pits were almost obliterated by subsequent operations, in which modern tools were used.

"Minnesota catlinite, as the beautiful red stone, in many shades, from this quarry, is called, was brought to the attention of mineralogists by George Catlin, a noted traveler and painter, and so named in his honor, by Dr. Charles F. Jackson, of Boston.

"The pipestone, when freshly quarried, can be cut with a knife and easily drilled. Many stone mauls, some of them roughly grooved, have been collected at the quarry. On the prairie, near the ledge, were seen many old campsites and tentrings, about which was much refuse, principally fragments of catlinite.

"The stone was roughly shaped before transporting it, that defects might be discovered, and unnecessary weight eliminated. Writers on the subject have generally left the impression that this quarry is of recent date. However, the appearance of its early workings, the finding of pipes and other objects made of this stone, by the use of aboriginal tools, in some of the oldest mounds of Wisconsin, and in those other states, the extensive distribution of its catlinite and lasting traditions relating to it, takes the operation of this quarry well back into prehistoric times.

"Based on tradition, this quarry area was held for centuries as neutral ground among many warring tribes, who visited it to secure stone for their pipes.

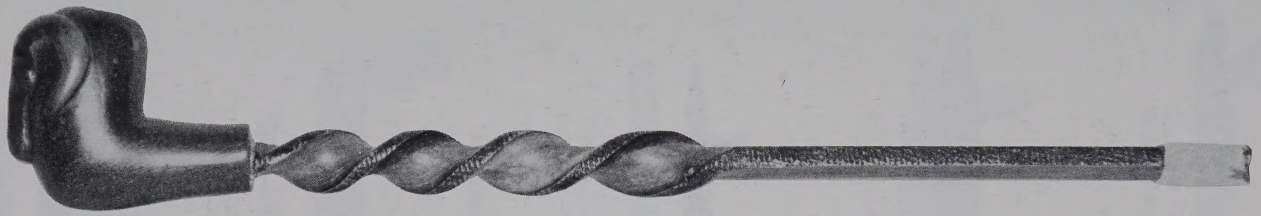
"Nicolet, and his party, saw the quarry in 1638, and reported that the Indians of surrounding nations made annual pilgrimages to it, when not prevented by hostilities, for securing the stone for their pipes. Other early visitors claim that the Sioux exclusively dominated this quarry.

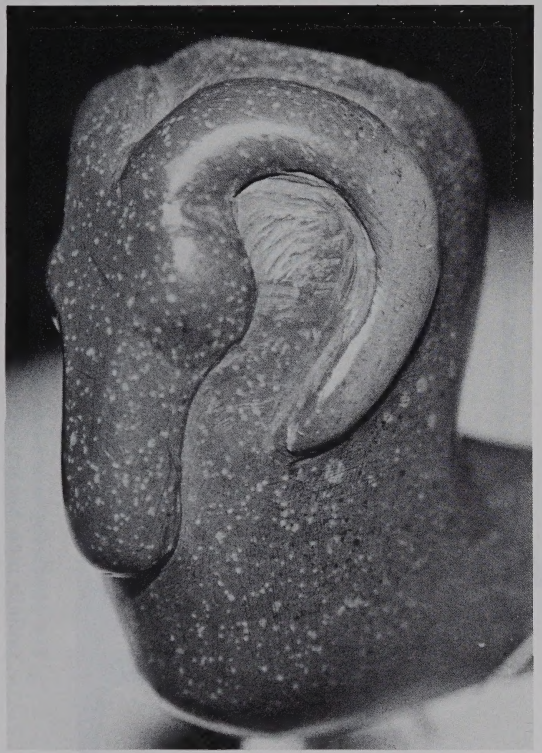
"Catlin, who visited the Pipe Stone Quarry, Coteau des Prairies (as it was called), about one hundred years ago, among other things, says: 'From the very numerous marks of ancient and modern diggings or excavations, it would appear that this place has been for many centuries resorted to for the red stone; and from the great number of graves and remains of ancient fortifications in its vicinity, it would seem as well as from their actual traditions, that the Indian tribes have long held this place in high superstitious estimation; and also that it has been the resort of different tribes, who have made their regular pilgrimages here to renew their pipes'.

"The fame of Coteau des Prairies will endure in Indian folklore and tradition for centuries to come.

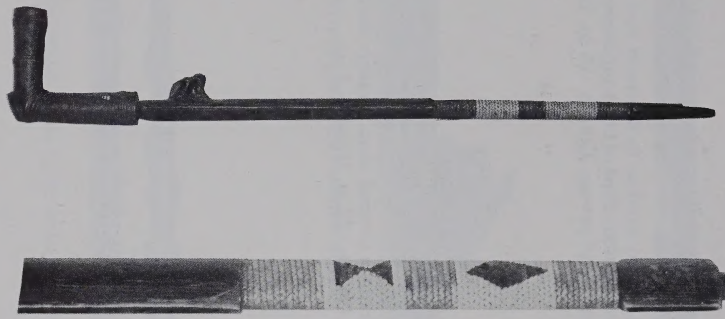
"At the present time the United States government owns this site. A reservation, one mile square, containing the quarry was surveyed in 1859. The Indians never parted with the right to quarry pipestone there, and do so still. The Indian supplies the white man with stone from which many *Calumets* are still made."

Many pipes, including the *Calumet*, were produced during the 1800's and were crafted by white mans' tools or by the white man himself then traded to Indians. The Northwest Fur Company, which consisted of Canadian merchants, produced both stems and pipes using metal drills and other modern methods. After the Civil War period, white mans' tools were available to the Indian for pipe manufacturing or direct help from the early settlers and blacksmiths was available. The examples pictured with this paper from the author's collection are mostly of the 1800-to-1900 period.





Figs. 6 & 7. Twisted stem. Pewter mouthpiece. Ram's head. Green and red stain on stem. Red catlinite. Length - 13 in. Height - 2 in.



Figs. 8 & 9. Quilled stem. Red, green, blue and white. Wood-stained green and dark red. Pottery frog figure. Red catlinite pipe. Length - 28 in. Height - 4½ in.

Fig. 10. Ringed cut stem. Pipe of black pipestone from northern Minnesota. Inlaid with red catlinite and pewter. Length - 25 in. Height - 3½ in.

Fig. 11. Rattlesnake covered stem. Feather decoration. Pipe is red catlinite with pewter inlay. Length - 22 in. Height - 3 in.

Fig. 12. Ash carved stem, not twisted; superb workmanship. Length - 30 in. Height - 5 in.

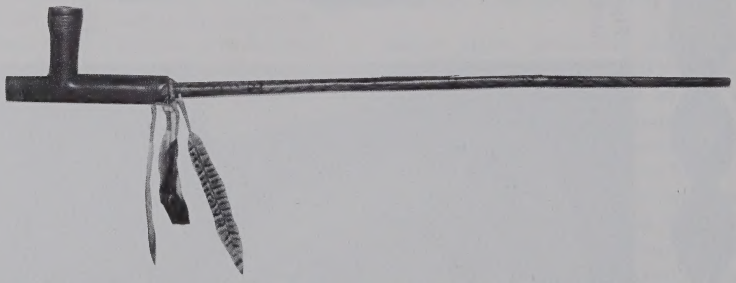


Fig. 13. Semi-round stem. Highly decorated by incised markings and symbols. Feather decoration. Red catlinite pipe. Length - 28 in. Height - 4 in.

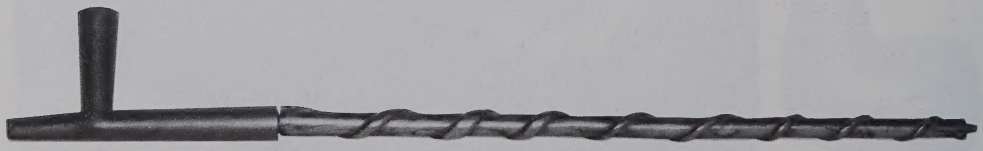


Fig. 14. Massive carved stem with entwining snake motif. Very heavy and large red catlinite pipe. Length - 39 in. Height - 6 in.

Fig. 15. Long ash with brass trade tack inserts. Red catlinite pipe. Length - 27 in. Height - 2½ in.

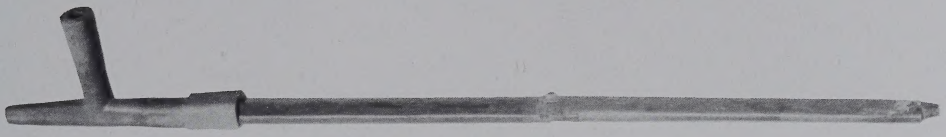


Fig. 16. Flat ash. Decoration has deteriorated. Red catlinite pipe.

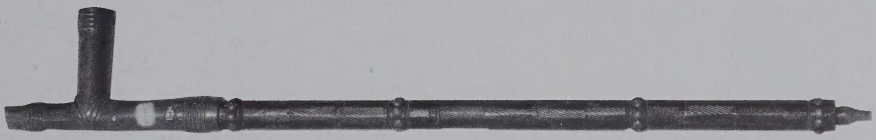


Fig. 17. Burned marked design. Red stain. Brass trade tacks. Red catlinite pipe. Length - 28 in. Height - 4 in.

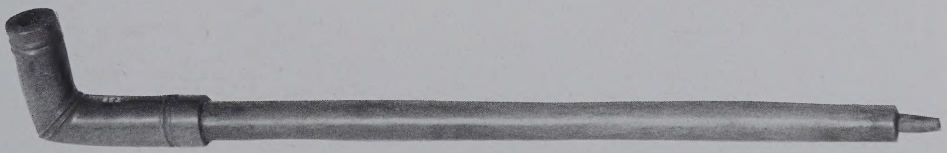


Fig. 18. Unadorned polished stem. Red catlinite pipe. Length - 21 in. Height - 3 in.

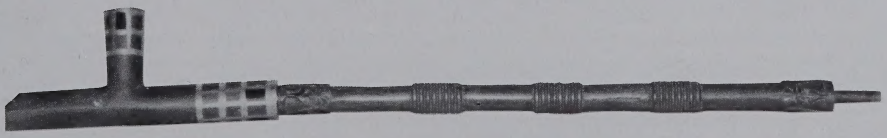
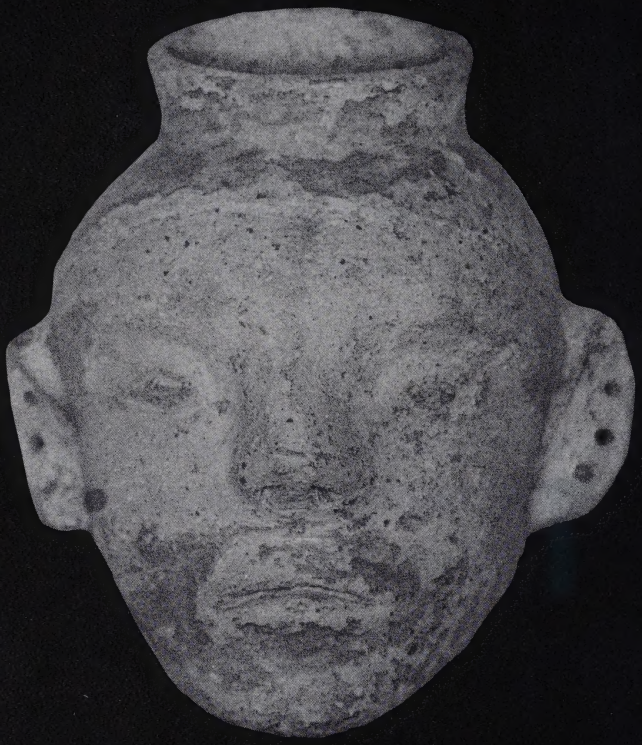


Fig. 19. Massive carved design with green and red stain. Large heavy pipe of red catlinite with black pipestone inlay. Length - 33 in. Height - 4 in.



The specialized pottery issue was well received. On the following pages are a few of the classic examples of ceramics that make up part of the pottery realm.

The above red and buff colored miniature head pot is one of the more desirable types. The features remind one of an adolescent. We must remember that these people did not attain great age and that adult males would have been quite young.

Collection of Marion Bush
Columbus, Indiana

A very fragile and rare stirrup bottle from Lee County, Arkansas.

Collection of John P. Grotte
Coatsburg, Illinois

Nice Stage 2 pot (restored) recovered around 1945 from the Potter Pond Site in South Kingston, Rhode Island by the Narragansett Archaeological Society. This pot has a 4¾″ diameter mouth opening; is 4½″ tall with a steeply undercut conoidal base; has ⅛″ to ¾″ thick gray-brownish mineral tempered ware. Rawhide thongs tied thru repair holes show attempt to mend a crack in the pot.

Collection of William B. Taylor
Middleboro, Massachusetts

Left to Right: Beautifully engraved and well balanced Caddoan Waterbottle. Type known as Hodges engraved. Excavated in Clark Co., Arkansas. Former collection of Sam Johnson.

Unusually shaped, nicely incised military road incised vase. Excavated in Clark Co., Arkansas. Former collection of Sam Johnson.

Two views of one of the most beautiful and artistically done Caddoan Bowls ever found. Excavated in Clark Co., Arkansas. Former collection of Sam Johnson.

Varient of a Caddoan Friendship engraved bowl form. Beautiful design, deeply engraved and lines filled with white Kaolin Clay. Excavated in Clark Co., Arkansas. Former collection of Sam Johnson.

Classic Friendship engraved bowl form. The shallow bowl shape and unusual design are characteristic of this Caddoan Classic. Former collection of Sam Johnson.

Thin and delicate Caddoan bowl. Finely engraved and balanced. Excavated in Clark Co., Arkansas. Former collection of Sam Johnson.

QUARTZ ARTIFACTS FROM MASSACHUSETTS

William B. Taylor — Middleboro, Massachusetts

Quartz, or silicon dioxide, is one of our most common minerals, having many varieties which differ in color and luster. Basically it is a very hard stone with a slightly granular texture, which does not flake smoothly. It occurs in veins, outcrops and glacial cobbles found along our rivers, lakes, and sandy beaches along the seacoast. Some fine points are made from this material but the degree of workmanship depends upon the quality of each piece of quartz.

White or milky quartz points are especially common in southern New England. Small amounts of clear (crystal), rose (pink) and smoky (gray) quartz are found, too. Often, only a narrow band of rose or crystal will mark the arrowhead and these unusually streaked points were apparently highly prized by the Indian hunter. Other shades of quartz were used also and are a welcome find by the collector to add variety to his collection. I have some excellent examples of amber, russet, bluish-green and black (rare) quartz.

Late Archaic and Woodland quartz points usually appear in three basic forms: Small Stem, Small Triangular, and Large Trinagular (Levanna) in southern New England, although examples of Corner-Removed, Eared, and Side-Notched are found, too. Rare examples of Bifurcated (Early Archaic) and Fluted points (Paleo) have been found. Sizes of quartz points vary from ½″ to 2½″ for arrowheads. (See Fig. No. 1, 2, 3). At inland sites about 45% of all projectile points are made of quartz. On coastal sites these percentages reach 70% or more. Along our sandy beaches small quartz cobbles can be found in number. They produced some beautiful points and were probably the best and easiest source of raw material. Many of our local tribes spent their summers at the seashore living off shellfish, even as we do today.

Quartz spears and knives (Late Archaic and Woodland) range from 2″ to 4″ for most surface finds. Knives were usually made in the Stem and Stemless forms from quartz and show excellent workmanship. Spears are most commonly found in the Corner-Removed and Side-Notched forms. Quartz was first used in quantity during the Late Archaic period and continued throughout the Woodland era. (See Fig. No. 3)

Some excellent scrapers were made from quartz. These, too, were carefully made. White quartz is most common, but rose and crystal examples are occasionally found. Sizes range from ¾″ to 3¼″. Three basic forms include the Stem (end), Steepedge and Shaft types, although the Flake style is sometimes found. (See Fig. No. 4) Some of the more common uses were as follows:

Stem (Paleo thru Woodland): Cleaning skins of loose fat and slime, removing hair from hides and woodworking tasks such as shaping and thinning of dugout canoes, bowls, dishes, etc. by removing charred embers.

Shaft (Early Archaic thru Woodland): Woodworking scrapers used in scraping down and smoothing handles after the wood had become dry (like sandpaper). Also used to scrape projectile shafts to reduce the shaft's thickness, usually being started while still green and flexible to allow straightening and shaping.

Steepedge (Early Archaic thru Woodland): These appear in quantities at Coastal sites — probably used to scale fish. Also could be used to dig out embers from dugout canoes, etc.

Hammerstones (all cultures) come in all sizes and shapes and were used to chip (direct percussion) and shape (pecking) artifacts of all types. The

size of the artifact to be made corresponded with the size of the Hammerstone used in manufacture. Only hard igneous stones such as quartz were used. Many have well worn finger grips from extensive usage. Some exhibit scars from pecking on only one side, while others are pitted about the entire periphery. (See Fig. No. 5)

Other tools of quartz include Drills and Gravers (scarce), War-Club Prongs and Stone Bowl Industrial Tools from the Late Archaic period. At the soapstone (steatite) quarries are found End Picks, Shavers, Chisel-Scrapers, Hand Gouges, etc. that were used to quarry blocks of steatite from outcrops and to thin the walls and scrape out the interior of bowls, cups, dishes, and other eating utensils. Additional quartz woodworking tools included Notchers for notching arrow shafts and Roughing Knives for shaping handles and removing unwanted bulges.

Ceremonial pieces were rarely made of quartz in New England.

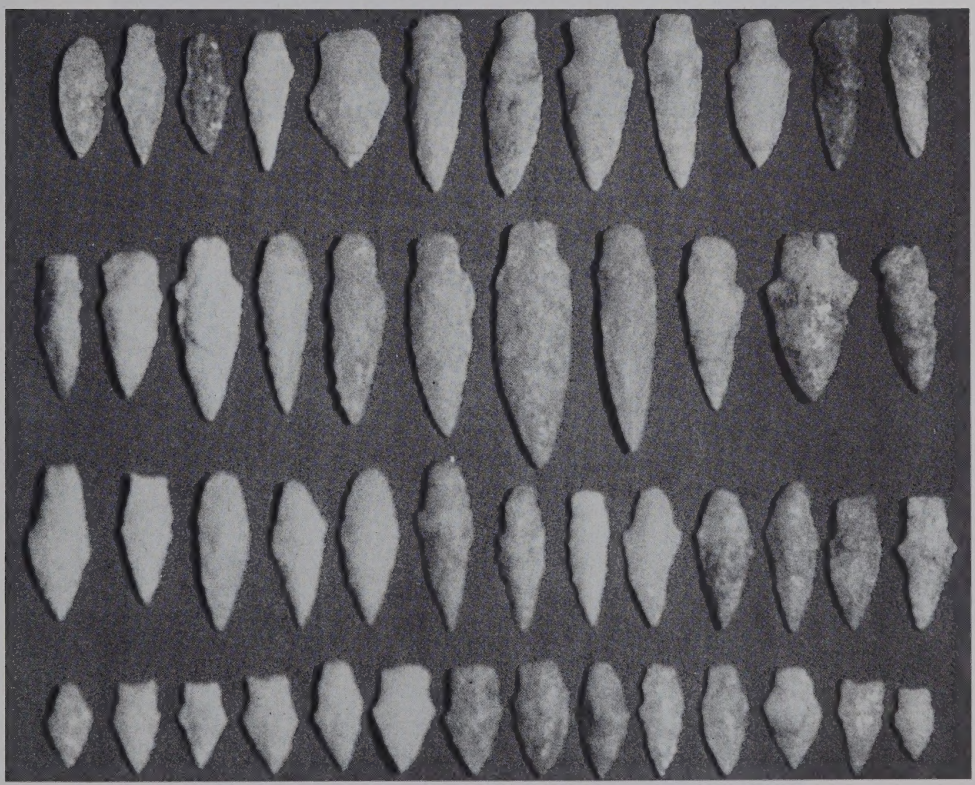


Figure 1

Fifty quartz projectile points of the Small Stem and Corner-Removed forms. The top row is from Tiverton, Rhode Island. All others from Plymouth and Bristol Counties in Massachusetts. Sizes vary from ¾ to 2⅝ inches.

From the collection of

William B. Taylor
Middleboro, Massachusetts

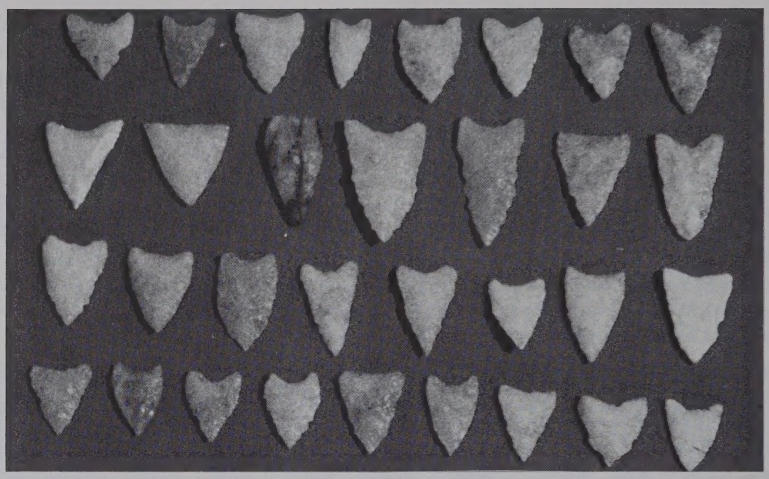


Figure 2

Thirty two quartz projectile points showing the Small and Large Triangular forms. All from Plymouth and Bristol Counties in Massachusetts. Sizes range from ⅝ to 1¾ inches.

From the collection of
William B. Taylor
Middleboro, Massachusetts

Figure 3

Fifteen large quartz knives, spears and projectile points from Plymouth and Bristol Counties in Massachusetts. Sizes range from 2 to 4 inches.

From the collection of
William B. Taylor
Middleboro, Massachusetts

Figure 4

Twenty quartz scrapers showing the Stem, Steepedge and Shaft forms. At lower right is a Graver and a quartz T-Base Drill. Examples are from Tiverton, Rhode Island and Plymouth County in Massachusetts. Sizes range from ⅞ to 2 inches.

From the collection of
William B. Taylor
Middleboro, Massachusetts

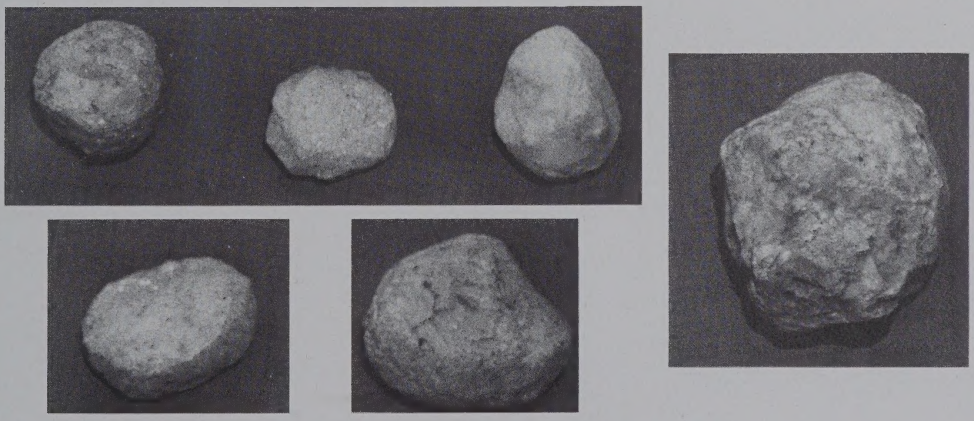


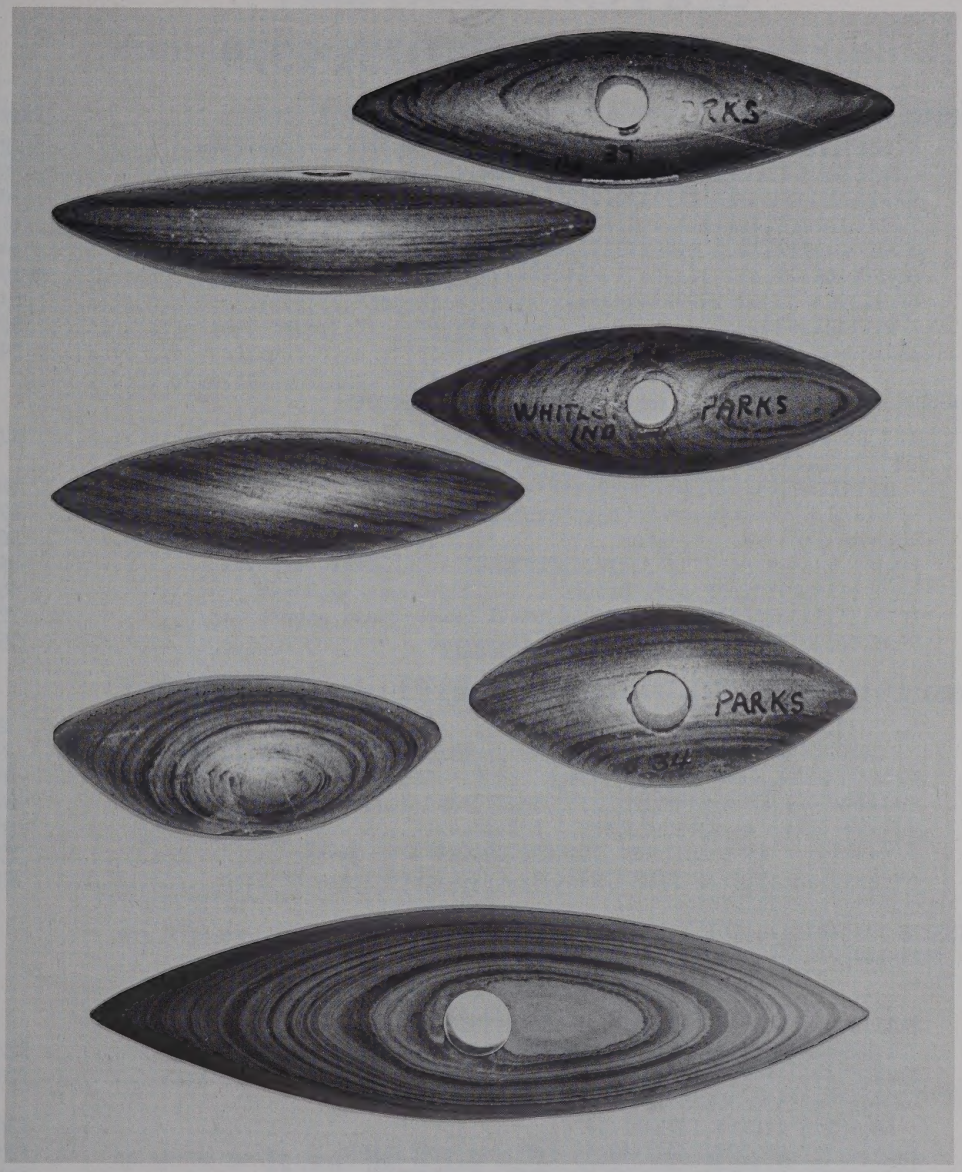
Figure 5

Six quartz hammerstones with irregular forms and sizes. Most have well worn finger grips from extensive usage. All from Plymouth County in Massachusetts. Sizes vary from 2 to 4½ inches.

From the collection of
William B. Taylor
Middleboro, Massachusetts

A thin and expertly made knife or spear from Lincoln County, Missouri. This actual size photo shows the fine flaking on this projectile. This white material works well and was a favorite of the Illinois and Missouri prehistoric knappers. The executed fine workmanship on these white flints has made them favorites of the modern collector. This white flint is also one of the favorites of the modern chipper and great care must be exercised when buying white flint that does not have a long traceable history.

Collection of
Bob Onken
Manito, Illinois



Top and side views of three fine pick bannerstones. They were found in: Left - Dekalb County, Indiana. Center - Whitley County, Indiana and Right - Noble County, Indiana. They all were originally collected by Cameron Parks of Garrett, Indiana. Prior to Mr. Parks' death in 1978, he had assembled one of the larger collections of banded slate artifacts. Bottom - Actual size photo of a fine pick bannerstone made from banded slate.

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